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THURSDAY.

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THURSDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Spain has had many victories, but never has she been at the mercy of one so generous.

WILL THEY RESIST?

PHILIPPINES INSURGENTS AS A
PEACE FACTOR.

MAY RESENT PROPOSED TERMS

MAY HAVE TO BE EXPELLED FROM
NEAR MANILA BY FORCE.

Acceptance of Peace Terms by Spain
Likely to Impose upon the United
States Responsibility for
Preserving Peace in
Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—An interesting question and one of vital importance to the administration is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain. It is stipulated in our peace terms that the United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the city of Manila and the bay, with the surrounding territory. This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to General Merritt, and there is apprehension that the insurgents will resent this very bitterly, and that it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory described. Beyond this, it is said in some quarters that pending the decision of the peace commissioners as to the future of the Philippines, the United States will be morally bound to maintain the status quo in the islands at large. In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents, it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continuing their warfare.

There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions in the Philippines. For instance, it is not known, even approximately, how extensive the revolutionary movement has been throughout the vast group of 1,300 islands and among the large population, estimated to aggregate between 8,000,000 and 15,000,000. If the revolutionary movement is general and extends to very many of the islands, the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude. In the event it is decided to be incumbent upon us not only to restore Spanish sovereignty where it has been lost, but to prevent its overthrow in sections where it is still supreme and to prevent excesses and outrages at the hands of the insurgents.

ISLE OF PINES HUNGRY.

Stories That She Has Been Furnishing
Food to Havana Em-
phatically Denied.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 3.—The report that the Isle of Pines is furnishing food supplies to Cuba is emphatically denied. It can be asserted, on the strength of unquestionable authority, that the island itself was denuded of its food resources a month ago, and its own people are now starving.

Nueva Gerona, its capital, noted for its salubrious climate, especially as a consumptive cure, is now a scene of misery and a military hospital camp, and only a few Spanish soldiers are there. Rich and poor from Havana have been flocking thither, and, as a natural consequence, yellow fever and smallpox have followed and now rage to an alarming extent. This is because the poor cannot procure medicines, and the government supplies neither medicine nor food. The unfortunate people die in the streets, the authorities virtually being compelled to bury them. The entire island is under Captain General Blanco's government.

The residents declare that they have never seen a steamer pass in since the war began and that they have no means of communication with the mainland. This statement has been verified by information which came by the gunboat Bancroft and the converted yacht Eagle, secured at an insurgent camp visited by their commanders nearby. The Americans were told there that nothing had attempted to get in since the Eagle sank the Santo Domingo.

There is reason to believe, however, that the steamer Villa Voz was engaged to elude the blockade some time ago.

The insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio are well supplied with arms and ammunition, thanks to many successful filibustering expeditions. They are now little troubled by the Spanish forces, which are being called rapidly to Havana from every quarter. Where two months ago there were large Spanish garrisons, now there are only a few men, and these make no attempt to pursue the insurgents, as they formerly did, contenting themselves with simply remaining at their posts.

The blockade of the ports west of the Island of Pines is now so well maintained that not even a smack could get through. The Eagle, which returned here to-night, reports that on leaving the Island of Pines, the Bancroft's launch had apparently scored another victory, as it was then towing out a schooner from shore about eight miles away.

Captain Sutherland, of the Eagle, is confident that the two 12-inch guns which were in the hold of the Santo Domingo when she was sunk by his little yacht can be saved, and he thinks wreckers should be sent down for them. The new little steamer sunk, these guns dropped to the bottom, and so long as the air does not reach them they can be saved.

One of our blockading ships sights the wreck of the Santo Domingo once every twelve hours to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to get the big guns. There is much interest here as to the decision the prize courts will reach in the case of the Santo Domingo, which, with her guns and her enormous cargo of food, was valued at close upon a million dollars. Had the Eagle succeeded in taking her unharmed, there could have been no question as to the legality of making her a prize, but the Santo Domingo had on board two five-inch guns, mounted, primed and trained, and 144 men, while the Eagle, with a battery of only six-pounders and only about a score of men, could not afford to take the desperate chance of a big ship escaping and getting her guns to Havana.

So, for what are called "military reasons," the Santo Domingo was destroyed. After her destruction, however, the Eagle's men boarded her and took formal possession of her.

A NEW HERO FOUND.

Boatswain's Mate, With a Crew of
One, Captures and Holds
Three Prizes.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 3.—Another "Jackie" has achieved the reputation of a hero. He is Boatswain's Mate Nevis, of the gunboat Bancroft. One day late last week the Bancroft, accompanied by the converted yacht Eagle, which had been covering the blockading station around the Isle of Pines, sighted a small Spanish schooner in Siguanea bay.

The Bancroft's steam launch, in charge of Nevis and one other seaman, each armed with a rifle, was sent in to take the schooner. This was only a task of minutes and the pretty launch returned with her prize, which proved to be the schooner Nito, little more than a smack and with no cargo. Her captain was an American and with him were his Cuban wife and seven children, all vowing loyalty to the Cuban cause. They pleaded poverty and that the Nito was their only means of livelihood. Commander Clover, of the Bancroft, promised to return at the proper time. Meanwhile, he sent Nevis in with her to anchor near the wreck of the Spanish trans-Atlantic liner Santo Domingo, sunk by the Eagle a few weeks ago. Then the Bancroft and Eagle cruised off to Maugle point, where they happened to be put in communication with the insurgent camp. Two hours later they returned. Nothing could be seen of the launch nor the prize. Suddenly Commander Clover, who was scanning the water with his glass, shouted to Captain Sutherland of the Eagle, "By heavens, they have recaptured my prize." The little schooner lay near the wrecked steamer, but the Spanish flag was flying from its mast and an instant later Nevis and his companion, she was apparently filled with men.

Meanwhile, the gunboat Maple had drawn up and Commander Clover ordered her in to the work of rescue. With guns ready she steamed toward the schooner, but the sight that greeted the Maple's crew was not what was expected. Nevis and his companion sat at one end of the boat, attempting to navigate her out of the harbor. Each had his rifle across his knee and was keeping a wary eye on a party of half a dozen covering Spaniards huddled in the other end of the boat. The Maple asked for information and offered Nevis a tow, but he replied with a joke and declined the proffered assistance.

Then it developed that, in going in to anchor, he had observed two other small Spanish boats near the wreck of the Santo Domingo. He had been ordered to capture them also. He knew it was hazardous work, but "bluff" carried him through.

He took the Spanish colors of the schooner, ran them up and boldly sailed in. There were six men on the other two boats, and they were lost on the way. Two towers of light were subsequently seen, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore except with the boats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on, a lighter was furnished by the navy which was the only one there for many days.

"On account of the great number of sick and wounded, which was in excess of what had been anticipated, there was no doubt much suffering, especially among the sick at Santiago.

"The captains of the Seneca and Concho did not report to General Shafter nor to Quartermaster Humphrey that they needed water. Had they done so, of course it would have been provided. Then also a large number of civilians rushed aboard to get away, and the crowded medical officers and nurses accompanying the sick and wounded to the soldiers.

"No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter, and no one regrets more than the secretary of war that any kind of a medical officer should be present. The general commanding that army, the surgeon general and the quartermasters and commissary departments have done the best they could, but unforeseen circumstances, being provided that otherwise would have been furnished."

Secretary Alger, who is determined that no further trouble of the kind shall occur, if in his power to prevent it, sent the following telegram to General Shafter at Santiago:

"Whenever it becomes necessary to use transports for sick or wounded purposes, it should be made the duty of some experienced and competent medical officer to see that only such transports as are in good sanitary condition and are best suited for the purpose are selected; that the water supply on board is ample in quantity and of wholesome quality; that sufficient supplies of food, medicines, dressings, hospital stores, including delicacies where possible to obtain them, ice, etc., are placed on board; that a sufficient number of experienced medical officers and nurses accompany the sick and wounded on the voyage; that there is no overcrowding of the vessel, but that there are suitable accommodations for all; that the departure of these ships be telegraphed to the adjutant general and surgeon-general."

A similar dispatch was sent to the commanding general of the army at Porto Rico and Manila.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—When the transport Breakwater returned to New York from Santiago, the army officers of the department of the East were surprised to find that thousands of pounds of food which had been sent South had never been unloaded from the vessel and was still in the hold.

A board of survey was appointed by Colonel Gillespie, commanding the department of the East, to determine for whom the stores had been intended and why they were not unloaded. This board has reported that the stores were not unloaded because there was immediate need of the vessel to transport the sick and wounded. The board declares that it is unable to fix the responsibility for the failure to unload the supplies.

THE CAPTURE OF GIBORA.
Captain Del Valle Ignacio Tells How
the Insurgents Took the
Island.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 3.—Captain Del Valle Ignacio, of the insurgent forces, was brought here this morning by the gunboat Helena, which took him aboard near Tuzozaco bay, on the south coast of Cuba, on July 25. He reported that on July 9

END TO BLUNDERS

SECRETARY ALGER DETERMINED
TO HAVE NO MORE HOTCHWORK.

WEARY OF BAD MANAGEMENT

GIVES OUT A STATEMENT AS TO THE
CONCHO HORROR.

Sends Orders to General Shafter to
See That Transports for Sick and
Wounded Are Suited to the
Purpose and Well
Equipped.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Profiting by past experiences, General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico is going to be the most complete in details of any that have yet left our shores, and the soldiers will be protected in their health and comfort to the utmost degree. Secretary Alger has himself conducted an inquiry into the conditions that led up to the fearful experience of the wounded soldiers who returned to the United States on the Concho, and he has taken the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the bad management exhibited in that case. Thus there may be some delay in getting the troops away with General Wade in view of the transportation to have everything shipshape before the men are put on board, and as the transportation department was taken somewhat by surprise by the suddenly announced decision of the secretary of war to start this expedition, some days must elapse before the necessary transports can be gathered at ports of embarkation.

Colonel Charles Heyl, of the inspector general's office, returned to Washington from New York, where he went at the direction of Secretary Alger to make an examination to fix the responsibility of the official who sent the transport Concho to New York from Santiago in an unit condition for carrying the sick and wounded. Colonel Heyl reported verbally to Secretary Alger the result of his inquiries, but refused to talk for publication.

Later on, however, the secretary made the following statement concerning the Concho, as well as the Seneca, which reached New York about two weeks ago, after suffering many privations, owing, it is alleged, to the unit condition of the vessel:

"Concerning the unfortunate occurrences on the ships Concho and Seneca, that brought home sick and wounded from Santiago, the secretary of war gives out the following statement, after a careful investigation:

"At the time they left Santiago, the general desire of convalescents to come home doubtless overcrowded both ships. From the commencing of the Santiago campaign until within a few days, the terrible conditions on that coast, where our ships had no shelter and always with a high wind, made the landing of troops, supplies, ammunition, artillery and medical stores very difficult, and there is no doubt much inconvenience and suffering were thereby caused that were unavoidable. The lighters that went with General Shafter's fleet were lost on the way. Two towers of light were subsequently seen, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore except with the boats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on, a lighter was furnished by the navy which was the only one there for many days."

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General Miguel Gomez (under whom he served in the Sancti Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara) attacked the town of Gibora with 500 men, and after two hours' fighting, compelled the Spaniards to raise the white flag. Three dynamite shells from the Syme-Dudley gun, he said, tore big holes in the walls of the town, killing nine Spaniards and wounding twelve. One hundred and sixteen prisoners were taken and the town is held by the Cubans. The Cuban loss was one killed and three wounded.

When Captain Ignacio left, General Gomez was making plans to attack the trocha and restore communication between the eastern and western provinces.

The Helena, which has been on blockade duty for nearly a month, sank a number of harbor tugs and lighters at Casilda last week, and sent one little tug, the Manatee, which surrendered in preference to being sunk, to Guantanamo bay.

GENERAL WADE'S COMMAND.

Regiments Which He Is to Take to
Porto Rico Named—Fourth Mis-
souri Among Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following order was issued to-day:

"Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 2, 1898.
"The commanding officers of the following regiments, United States volunteer infantry, will report to Major General J. F. Wade, United States volunteers, war department, Washington, D. C., by telegraph for instructions and orders:

"First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware and First Maryland.

"These regiments will be organized into brigades as follows:

"First brigade—First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Twenty-second New York.

"Second brigade—First North Carolina, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware and First Maryland.

"Major General Wade, United States volunteers, is, by direction of the secretary of war, assigned to the command of those brigades which will conduct the campaign to Porto Rico. On his arrival there he will report to Major General John R. Brooke, United States army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the major general commanding the army.

"These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving, for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for on all returns as on detached service."

"By order of the secretary of war.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

LONG LIST OF DEATHS.

Yellow Fever Claimed Five of
General Shafter's Men Monday—
4,239 Men Sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following is General Shafter's report of the sanitary condition of his army on August 1, received at the war department to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2, 1898.
Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.
Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 69; cases fever returned to duty, 67; deaths on August 1, Private Melville B. Sullivan, Company C, Ninth Infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhoea; Private Arthur Pissette, Company C, Thirtieth Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Bartholomew, Troop D, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Private Bull Lemter, Company H, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Albert Duchen, Company E, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Isaac A. Lester, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private John J. Lewis, Company H, Second Infantry, venereal malarial fever; Private A. H. Simpson, Company M, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Arthur Nelson, Company B, Eighth Ohio, dysentery; Private Frank Carnegie, Company J, Seventh Infantry, anthrax; Private Timothy Rothie, Company G, Eighth Infantry, typhoid fever and exhaustion; Private Charles F. Harrison, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery; Private Silas Undergrave, Company H, Second Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Leonard L. Walker, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever and dysentery; Sergeant John Oliver, Company F, Thirtieth Michigan, acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

GENERAL GRANT'S BRIGADE.

First Detachment Embarks and Will
Sail for Porto Rico This
Morning.

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 3.—The first detachment of the Third brigade, First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, embarked late to-night on the transport Hudson for Porto Rico, and at 5 o'clock in the morning the Hudson will steam out of Hampton Roads. The troops on board are six companies of the First Kentucky regiment, in command of Colonel Castleman. Before they went aboard the vessel the soldiers were paid off. It is not known whether the other troops will sail, but it is not probable that another transport will leave before Friday. General Grant and his staff will embark on the auxiliary cruiser Yale Saturday, if the present program is carried out. The Third brigade is composed of the First and Third Kentucky and One Hundred and Sixty Indiana regiments, two troops and two batteries of artillery from Pennsylvania.

Colonel James Hamilton arrived here this afternoon from Chickamauga park. He has been assigned to duty on General Brooke's staff and will embark for Porto Rico with General Grant's expedition.

A SINGAPORE VIEW OF IT.

Philippines Commission Might Afford
an Opening for Intrigues of
Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says: "President McKinley's proposal that a commission should decide the future government of the Philippines is considered here as giving Spain a chance of recovering partial authority over her revolted subjects. This sort of thing, it is thought, might afford an opening for intrigues on the part of foreign powers unfriendly to America, Great Britain and Japan, and might prove dangerous to the cause of permanent peace in the Pacific."

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

SPAIN BALKS

HER REPLY NOT AN ACCEPTANCE
OF OUR PEACE TERMS.

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

M. CAMBON HAS ANOTHER CONFER-
ENCE WITH M'KINLEY.

NO CONCLUSION WAS REACHED

STRICT SECRECY OBSERVED AS TO
WHAT WAS DONE.

Spain Evidently Either Made a Counter
Proposition or Requested
Fuller Details—Campaign in
Porto Rico to Be Pushed
With the Greatest
Energy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After a conference on the peace question lasting just an hour, this afternoon, between the president and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the White House and announced that to-day's conference was inconclusive, wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing public as to what had occurred.

The secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference.

From this it is gathered that the long-expected answer of the Spanish government to the president's note, upon being received, had turned out to be just as was expected—either a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the president's note.

Up to the middle of the afternoon it was stated by all parties concerned that the Spanish answer had not been received; that the only formal note that had come to hand was one from the Madrid cabinet to M. Cambon, asking for information upon some points that were not clear to the Spanish minister. However, just after 3 o'clock, the secretary of the French embassy, M. Thiebaut, called at the state department and arranged with Secretary Day for a meeting between the president and the ambassador as soon as possible.

The meeting was set for 3:45 o'clock, and Secretary Day was at the White House in season, but was obliged to wait about ten minutes for the French ambassador. As already stated, after conferring for an hour the parties separated, having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the president and binding themselves to the observance of the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress had been made.

Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occurred at to-day's meeting at the White House will be nothing more than pure guesswork.

Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the president at the beginning of the overtures, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree. Orders went out to-day for a conference of leaders of the regiments to accompany General Wade to Porto Rico and within twenty-four hours some of the troops of this expedition will be boarding the transports at Newport News. It is felt that, even should an armistice be declared before these troops see active service at the front, it will be beneficial for them to have made the trip, for otherwise there was danger of the morale of the troops being destroyed through their craving to get away from the big concentration camps and at least see the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico.

On the assumption, which still obtains, that peace is near at hand, some attention is being given to the steps by which this may be brought about formally, and the measures necessary to be adopted immediately afterward. It is said to be not at all improbable that the preliminaries leading up to the signature of the treaty of peace may consume fully three months, so that it may be well along toward the legal date for the assembly of congress before the president will be prepared to submit a peace treaty to the senate. This allowance of time is rather moderate than excessive. We were two years, from 1781 to 1783, in arranging a peace with Great Britain to terminate the Revolutionary war. In the case of the Chinese-Japanese war it was several months before the commissioners were able to perfect the treaty which terminated the war.

It does not follow from this that an actual state of war will prevail during the interval of three months, for as a matter of fact hostilities will terminate within a very few days after Spain has notified the

United States government of her acceptance of the terms laid down in the president's note of last Saturday. The military establishment, however, must be maintained during that time and many acts performed that are incident to actual warfare.

It is expected here that the Spanish pledge to accept the broad conditions laid down by the United States will take the form of a written agreement, something in the nature of a protocol, which, while a very necessary step in the negotiation of a treaty, is not always a part of the document. The negotiations have not progressed sufficiently to indicate who shall be the parties to this agreement, or, rather, who shall represent the principals, the United States and Spain. It is possible that it may be signed in Washington as between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, or, on the other hand, the ambassadors of Spain and the United States in one of the European countries, probably in this case France, might meet, and, by the authorization of their respective governments, sign this agreement. The protocol, if it may be so called, in either case would not take the place in any manner of the treaty of peace, which would be drawn up later by commissioners to be appointed for this purpose.

Under the terms of the president's note, if they shall be accepted by Spain, the Spanish government is bound to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico immediately. This action is not to wait upon the work of the peace commissioners, but is to precede it, and to follow immediately upon the signature of the memorandum accepting the president's conditions. The word "immediately" in this case is perhaps a little deceptive. The experience of the war department in the endeavor to remove to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago has not justified the expectation that the large force of Spanish regulars can be gathered up and shipped home to Spain in less than about sixty days at the best. This estimate is based on the fact that it is not expected by the Spanish troops that they will be able to return all of the Santiago prisoners to Spain before the first of September. Therefore, what is meant by the word "immediately" is that the Spanish government shall at least begin the arrangements at once for the evacuation of the islands.

On the whole, it is a rather fortunate circumstance that this evacuation cannot take place en masse and immediately, for it has been determined that the Spanish troops withdrawn must be replaced by United States troops. This is deemed to be necessary to guard against anarchy, and to secure the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, under proper constitutional guarantees, but in all probability not many of them will have to go there before the present rainy season has neared its end.

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LEAVING CAMP ALGER.

Third Missouri and Twenty-second
Kansas Begin the March to
Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In accordance with an order issued by the war department last night, the regiments of the Second division at Camp Alger prepared to move to-day. At noon, the regiments of the Third brigade, First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee and Third Missouri, were on the march in the direction of Manassas, Va. The First brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Kansas, Third New York and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, started at 2 o'clock. The Seventh Illinois and Fourth Missouri were ordered to move an hour later. The division marched nine miles to-day to Burke station. To-morrow it will march seven miles, arriving near Manassas the third day. The first division will follow as soon as mule teams can return from Manassas. Meanwhile, corps headquarters, the two division hospitals and the eight regiments of the First division will remain in their present quarters. They probably will not be moved before Tuesday. While it is not known whether the removal of the camp was the typhoid epidemic, it is not known whether the neighborhood of Manassas is to be made a permanent camp site or whether the troops will finally go to some other point.

Forty-eight cases of typhoid have been reported since yesterday afternoon. The fourteen well developed cases are: Corporals Crosby, Company D, and Decker, Company C, First Rhode Island; Privates Biddle, Company D, Brant Meyer, Company F, Adams, Company L, Davis, Hogan and Eolles, Company D, Third Missouri; Horn, Company H, and Volker, Company H, Fourth Missouri; D. R. Mahoney, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; Spencer, Company C, and Mullen, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana; Ramey, Company B, and Weston, Company H, Second Tennessee; Hays, Company K, Thirtieth Michigan, and Strain, Hospital corps.

The review of the corps by the president and secretary of war has been abandoned unless they can go to Manassas.

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ALGER HAS HAD ENOUGH.

Son of the Secretary of War Has Been
Ordered Home to Re-
cuperate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Captain Frederick M. Alger, son of the secretary of war, who has been in the campaign against Santiago, has been ordered home because of disability. Through some accident the captain sustained a severe wrench of one of his knees, which will necessitate it being put into a plaster cast for successful treatment. The secretary's son had suffered several accidents to the same knee during the past two days, in one case the fibula of a ship striking and painfully wounding it.

CRUISERS TO BE LOANED.

Navy Department Places Yale and
Harvard at the Disposal of the
War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—It has been finally determined that the cruisers Yale and Harvard, chartered by the navy from the American Steamship Company for auxiliary naval purposes, shall remain in the possession of that department for the present. The naval branch, however, has no further need for these vessels, but they will be loaned to the war department, which will bear the expense incidental to their charter and use. The vessels will be manned and officered by the navy.

SANTIAGO'S MORRO

IT SHOWS LITTLE EFFECT OF
AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT.

ANCIENT GUNS AND MORTARS

SOME OF THE CANNON HAVE NOT
BEEN FIRED FOR YEARS.

Modern Guns in Zecopa Battery on the
West Side of the Channel—Practically
No Damage Done
by the American
Fleet